

## Hemiptera from British East Africa collected by Prof. E. Lönnberg.

By

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With 5 Figures in the Text.

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The main purpose of Prof. LÖNNBERG's expedition to British East Africa was to collect vertebrates, and insects were taken only incidentally. Hence the number of *Hemiptera* brought home by the expedition could not be expected to be great, but that so large a percentage, especially of the *Homoptera*, belongs to hitherto unknown forms is rather surprising, considering the paucity of the material and the extensive collections of *Hemiptera* previously made in the same regions by V. D. DECKEN, STUHLMANN, KARASEK, KATONA, SJÖSTEDT, ELLIOT, NEAVE, and others, collections that, at least in part, have been worked out already; even the largest Reduviid — at the same time one of the biggest known insects of this family — found by Prof. LÖNNBERG proved to be undescribed. The small collection as a whole gives evidence of how much has still to be done ere our knowledge of the East-African *Hemiptera* can be regarded as satisfactory.

Bibliographical references are appended only to the *Heteroptera* not included in LETHIERRY and SEVERIN's »Catalogue des Hémiptères» and my supplements to this work, and to the *Homoptera* not described in STÅL's »Hemiptera Africana».

Part of the species bear no precise locality label.

## Heteroptera.

### Fam. Scutelleridae.

1. *Sphaerocoris annulus* FABR.

### Fam. Thyreocoridae.

2. *Aethus* sp.

This species cannot be determined from the inadequate and often inaccurate descriptions in SIGNORET's monograph. It is not any of the species included in STÅL's »Hemiptera Africana».

### Fam. Pentatomidae.

3. *Aspavia vittiventris* LETH.

4. *Nezara viridula* L.

The specimen belongs to the variety *torquata* FABR.

5. *Platacantha lutea* WESTW.

Njoro.

This genus with its only species was hitherto known only from South Africa.

### Fam. Coreidae.

6. *Plectropoda bicolor* HAGL.

7. *Petaloscelis remipes* SIGN.

8. *Cletus orientalis* SCHOUT.

9. *Hypselopus cinctiventris* GERM.

Njoro.

The hind tibiae are mutilated, but I think there can be no doubt that the specimens belong to this species.

10. *Peliochrous nigromaculatus* STÅL.

## Fam. Pyrrhocoridae.

11. *Antilochus nigrocruciatus* STÅL.

Meru.

Previously known only from Southeastern Africa.

N. B.—*Roscius circumdatus* DIST., of which I have specimens from the Ivory Coast, is not a *Roscius* at all, but belongs to *Antilochus* STÅL. DISTANT's figure of it is too narrow. The specific name *circumdatus* being preoccupied in this genus I propose for *A. circumdatus* DIST. the name *A. arcifer*.

12. *Scantius caraboides* n. sp.

Oblongo-subovatus, fuscus, capite fusco-nigro, limbo laterali prothoracis, macula apicali media pronoti, vitta media lobi hujus postici, apice scutelli, limbo apicali acetabulorum pectoreque medio cum carina luteo-testaceis; antennae fusco-nigrae, articulo ultimo, parte quinta basali excepta, pube densa brevissima adpressa pallida induto; rostri articuli duo primi fusci, duo ultimi testacei; pedes luteo-testacei, femoribus anticis, basi apiceque exceptis, et annulo lato subapicali femorum posteriorum piceis. Caput pronoto medio paullo brevius, fronte pone clypeum linea brevi longitudinali impressa praedita, articulis antennarum primo, secundo quartoque subaeque longis, tertio ceteris fere dimidio brevior, rostro coxas medias attingente. Pronotum (formae brachypterae) tertia parte latius quam longius, lobo antico postico duplo longiore, lateribus rotundato, area ejus laevi magna, convexa, postice usque ad basin lobi extensa, antice utrinque foveola instructa et a limbo pronoti apicali depresso punctato impressione transversa curvata discreta, lobo postico antico distincte angustiore, sat dense punctato, lateribus ejus rectis, parallelis, limbo laterali pronoti praecipue interius fusco-punctato. Elytra formae brachypterae medium segmenti penultimi (♂) dorsalis attingentia, clavo distincte sat dense punctulato, corio solum in parte basali et prope suturam clavi subtiliter punctulato, ceteroquin alutaceo, margine apicali subrotundato-truncato, cum axi longitudinali corporis angulum rectum formante, membrana rudimentaria, appendiculam subcoriaceam oblongo-triangulari parti apicali marginis interioris corii affixam efficiente. Pectus fere impunctatum, sed limbo an-

tico latiusculo prosterni dense fortiter punctato. Abdomen subtus laeve, latera versus subtilissime punctulatum. Femora omnia subtus prope apicem utrinque spina armata, antica fortiter incrassata, prope basin in latere exteriori in tuberculum (a supero visum distinctissimum) prominentia; articulus primus tarsorum posteriorum ceteris unitis minus quam duplo longior. (Forma macroptera ignota.) Long. ♂ 6,5 mm. (Mus. Stockholm.)

Njoro.

A very distinct species, remarkable by the structure of the pronotum, which is very similar in shape to that of many *Carabidae*, and by having all femora armed with spines.

In his generic description of *Scantius* DISTANT (Rhynch. Brit. Ind. II, p. 117) says: »anterior femora spined beneath near apices», but that the Indian *S. obscurus* DIST. (l. c., p. 118) has all femora spined is clear from the figure of it which he published later (Libr. cit. V, p. 98). In its other characters *S. caraboides* is, however, quite distinct from *obscurus*.

### 13. *Dysdercus cardinalis* GERST.

Guaso Nyiro.

In his key to the African species of *Dysdercus* SCHOUTEDEN (Rev. Zool. Afr. I, p. 303—305) has omitted *D. antennatus* DIST. from Guinea.

## Fam. Myodochidae.

### 14. *Nysius gastricus* n.<sup>sp.</sup>

Oblongus, glaber. Caput testaceum, supra dense fusco-punctulatum, vitta nigra utrinque paullo intra oculos a basi verticis ad basin antennarum extensa, bucculis sordide albidis, antennis et rostro pallide testaceis, articulo illarum primo nigro-vario, annulo angusto basali secundi tertii et quarto toto fusco-nigris. Pronotum fusco-testaceum, dense fusco-punctulatum, ante medium fascia impressa nigra latera versus oblique antrorsum vergente praeditum, vittis angustis septem dilute testaceis et minus punctatis ornatum, vittis tribus exterioribus approximatis, a basi pronoti usque ad fasciam nigram antemedianam extensis, vitta media percurrente,

fasciam illam nigram interrumpente, a vittis proximis sat longe distante. Scutellum nigrum, dense punctulatum, angulis basalibus et carina media basin haud plane attingente flavo-testaceis. Pectus fusco-nigrum, punctulatum, margine postico pleurarum flavo-testacco, limbo antico prosterni latera haud attingente, acetabulis orificiisque sordide albidis. Corium cum clavo dilute testaceum, dense minutissime concoloriter punctulatum, margine interiore et commissura clavi anguste nigricantibus, vitta apicali endocorii (raro deficiente) et vena radiali maxima parte fuscis, lineolis duabus vel tribus interdum subconfluentibus marginis apicalis corii piceis; membrana hyalina, vitta media plus minusve distincta fusca. Abdomen supra atrum, vitta laterali postice abbreviata tergi, margine angusto laterali connexivi et apud feminam etiam parte laterali segmenti ultimi et segmentorum genitalium flavis, ventre maris nigro, margine angusto laterali, macula apicali media a medio segmenti quarti ad apicem sexti extensa margineque apicali segmenti genitalis flavis, macula flava ventris in medio segmenti sexti guttam nigram includente, ventre feminae flavo, segmentis duobus primis et vitta intralaterali per cetera tracta nigris, hac vitta prope marginem apicalem segmentorum guttulam flavam includente, vagina picea. Pedes testacei, punctis sparsis femorum, basi angusta tibiaram posteriorum articuloque apicali tarsorum fuscis. Articulus secundus antennarum tertio distinctissime longior, quartus secundo subaeque longus; bucculae a medio retrorsum sensim humiliores, medium oculorum paullum superantes, articulo primo rostri parum longiores. Pronotum longitudine sua media circiter dimidio latius, marginibus lateralibus subrectis. Orificia oblonga, angusta, apice auriculata. Elytra apicem abdominis paululum superantia, corio extus per quadrantem basalem recto, deinde leviter rotundato-ampliato, margine ejus apicali ad apicem venae cubitalis leviter angulato-sinuato. Long. ♂♀ 3,4—3,5 mm. (Mus. Stockholm).

This little beautifully marked species belongs to STÅL's group hh.

#### 15. *Dieuches mucronatus* STÅL.

The black colour of the posterior part of the corium is in this specimen more extended forward than in the type,

and the membrane is not paler at apex. This species was hitherto known only from Northeastern Africa.

16. *Dieuches Schmitzii* REUT.

Njoro.

This species was described from Madera and had not hitherto been met with elsewhere, but it will doubtless prove to occur also in Senegal and Sudan. There is at least one other ethiopian Heteropteron — *Leptoglossus membranaceus* FABR. — that has been found in Madera. The dispersion of the African species of *Dieuches* is very little known and there are numerous undetermined and undescribed species of it stored in several museums and collections.

17. *Dieuches Loennbergi* n. sp.

Niger vel fuscus, abdomine castaneo, summo margine apicali et limbo reflexo laterali prothoracis ab apice ultra medium, striola apicali lobi postici pronoti, maculis duabus parvis prope medium et apice scutelli, striola obsoleta subbasali clavi, limbo costali corii a basi ultra medium (summo margine excepto), macula parva post medium mesocorii et exocorii, macula parva costali nonnihil ante apicem, macula etiam minore prope medium marginis apicalis corii, striola subbasali venarum membranae, margine postico pleurarum et laterali ventris maculaque acetabulorum flavidis vel obscure luteis, margine interiore et exteriori clavi venisque interioribus corii saepe obscure testaceis; antennae, rostrum pedesque obscure testacea, articulo primo et apice secundi tertiique antennarum, articulo quarto rostri (basi excepta), coxis, femoribus anticis maxima parte, parte minus quam dimidia apicali femorum posteriorum, apice tibiaram articuloque primo et tertio tarsorum (basi illius excepta) nigris vel fuscis, trochanteribus, basi femorum anticorum parteque plus quam dimidia basali femorum posteriorum pallide livido-testaceis (art. quartus antennarum deest). Caput lobo antico pronoti paullulo longius, articulo primo antennarum capiti fere aequo longo et apicem ejus duobus trientibus superante, secundo primo duplo longiore, tertio secundo nonnihil brevior, rostro medium metasterni subsuperante, articulis duobus primis aequo longis, tertio secundo tertia parte brevior, quarto tertio dimidio brevior. Pronotum paullo latius quam longius,

basi capite plus quam duplo latius, antrorsum sat fortiter angustatum, modice dense punctatum, punctura lobi postici multo fortiore, lobis ambobus aequae longis, limbo laterali reflexo angulos basales attingente. Scutellum sat dense minute punctulatum. Elytra apicem abdominis attingentia, corio sparsim apicem versus paullo densius punctato. Pectus sat dense minute, in limbo apicali prosterni fortius punctatum. Abdomen subtus brevissime sat dense pallido-sericeum, tuberculo segmenti genitalis maris humili. Coxae anticae spinulis duabus, inferiore perminuta, armatae; femora antica modice incrassata, subtus per totam longitudinem biseriatim (♂) aut uniseriatim (♀) spinulosa, spina una majore nonnihil ante apicem; tibiae anticae rectae, apud marem subtus in parte plus quam dimidia apicali serie denticulorum armatae; articulus primus tarsorum posteriorum ceteris conjunctis plus duplo longior. Long. ♂♀ 12,5—14,5 mm. (Mus. Stockholm.)

This large species, which I know also from Guinea, has no near ally among the described African species, but comes nearest to *D. fuscus* REUT. from Madagascar; it differs from that species by somewhat smaller size, the structure of the antennae and rostrum, shorter pronotum with the lobes of equal length, different colour-markings, etc.

#### *Udeodromus* nov. gen.

Corpus oblongo-subovatum. Caput subaeque longum ac latum, fere ad oculos immersum, apice pronoti latius et basi ejus tertia parte angustius, vertice oculis rotundatis sat prominulis triplo latiore, ocellis ad oculos appropinquatis, articulo primo antennarum apicem capitis paullum superante, secundo primo duplo longiore, tertio primo paullo longiore, quarto tertio distincte longiore et multo crassiore, sed oblongo, haud fusiformi, articulo primo rostri basali antennarum subaeque longo, basin capitis attingente. Pronotum capite multo longius, transversum, modice declive, collari destitutum, basi apice plus quam duplo latiore, marginibus lateralibus carinatis, medio leviter sinuatis, prope apicem fortius rotundato-convergentibus, margine basali recto, disco medio transversim leviter, latera versus fortius impresso. Scutellum subaeque longum ac latum, apicem versus carinatum. Corium extus per trientem basalem rectum, deinde leviter rotundato-

ampliatum, margine apicali recto, quam sutura clavi brevior, vena radiali apicem versus oblitterata, clavo triseriatim punctato, commissura scutello aequae longa; membrana venis quattuor instructa, basi plica impressa transversa praedita, vena interiore secunda in dimidio basali introrsum fortius curvata. Abdomen elytris clausis paullo angustius, sutura tertia ventrali valde exili, latera versus antrorsum curvata, segmento quarto ventris prope latera maculis glandularibus tribus in lineam longitudinalem subrectam ordinatis instructo. Femora antica modice incrassata, inermia.

Allied to the Asiatic genus *Lispochroa* BREDD., from which it is readily distinguished by the structure of the pronotum.

#### 18. *Udeodromus sedulus* n. sp.

Glaber, nitidus, abdomine excepto dense fortius punctatus, niger, corio et clavo testaceis, parte fere dimidia posteriore illius (macula costali nonnihil ante apicem excepta) picea, membrana hyalina, inter venas dilute fusco-vittata, plica basali picea; antennae, rostrum pedesque ferrugineo-picea, articulo ultimo antennarum nigro. Elytra apicem abdominis paullulum superantia, exocorio per partem basalem angustam uniseriatim punctato, in parte posteriore dilatata confuse punctato, sed prope marginem costalem impunctato, mesocorio maxima parte impunctato, in parte apicali exteriori cum exocorio subconfluente confuse punctato. (Tarsi postici desunt.) Long. ♀ 3—3,5 mm. (Mus. Stockholm.)

The two specimens (one of which is mutilated) being strongly carded, the exact length of the rostrum cannot be stated.

### Fam. Reduviidae.

19. *Rhinocoris ornatellus* DIST., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) XI, 206 (1903); Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond. XIX, tab. II, fig. 12 (1909).

#### 20. *Pirates lepturoides* WOLFF.

Of this common species, which is distributed from the Mediterranean countries through tropical Asia and Africa, three varieties were found: *balteata* GERM., *lugubris* STÅL, and an undescribed one, which differs from *balteata* only in



having the exocorium black. As suggested by STÅL, also *P. niger* H. SCH., *maurus* STÅL, and *atromaculatus* STÅL are only slight colour-varieties of it.

21. *Phonergates simulatus* n. sp.

Nitidus, elytris opacis; niger, corio (parte apicali exteriore excepta) fusco, ad marginem apicalem macula magna flava etiam marginem costalem late tangente ornato, angulo basali interiore et margine basali membranae ochraceis, abdomine rufo, fascia basali segmentorum connexivi supra et subtus et segmento sexto ventris (lateribus exceptis) nigris, segmentis genitalibus fuscis; antennae fuscae, rostrum et pedes fusco-nigra, tarsi testaceis. Caput lobo postico pronoti subaeque longum, antennis corpore dimidio brevioribus, articulo primo excepto pilosis, articulo secundo primo triplo longiore, articulo primo rostri secundo paullo brevior. Pronotum dense fortiter punctatum, lobo antico praeterea lineis laevigatis impressis sculpto, angulis apicalibus in tuberculum obtusum prominulis, lobo postico antico distincte longiore, lateribus carinato, angulis lateralibus leviter prominulis, rotundatis, impressione longitudinali pronoti lata et profunda, a medio lobi antichi ultra medium postici extensa. Scutellum rugosum, medio impressum, apice horizontaliter productum. Elytra abdomine paullo breviora, corio pilis brevibus fuscis suberectis sed retrorsum curvatis parce vestito. Abdomen subtus fere impunctatum, glabrum, disco medio deplanato, superficie ventrali connexivi transversim dense subtiliter rast-rata, segmento sexto ventris feminae medio duobus praecedentibus unitis brevior, limbo lato apicali acclivi, subimpresso, medio nonnihil elevato, segmento genitali primo feminae late profunde sinuato, basi medio leviter tuberculato, lobis ejus lateralibus fortiter divergentibus, apice non dilatatis, ultra apicem abdominis parum productis, segmento genitali secundo maxime acclivi, obtrapeziformi, apice truncato quam basi sat multo latiore. Femora antica subtus granulis minutis praedita; fossa spongiosa tibiaram anteriorum vix quartam earum partem occupans. Long. ♀ 14,5 mm. (Mus. Stockholm.)

Guaso Nyiro.

Closely allied and very similar to *Ph. caudalis* BERG. ined. (the description of which will be published in another

paper), and might easily be mistaken for that species, from which it differs by the black basal fascia to the connexival segments, the almost impunctate and glabrous venter, the medianly shorter sixth female ventral segment, and the structure of the two female genital segments.

In this genus the *female* genital segments give good specific characters and are of very unusual shape in some species.

## 22. *Platymeris biguttata* L.

Njoro. .

In his description of *P. Rhadamanthus* GERSTÄCKER compares it only with *P. guttatipennis* STÅL, from which it is quite distinct, but does not at all compare it with *P. biguttata* from which it is not specifically distinct, differing only by the somewhat shorter and less acute lateral spines to the scutellum. The spot on the corium and the annulation of the femora are in this species sometimes yellow, sometimes red, and the annulation to the hind femora is sometimes lacking. The specimen from Njoro is in all structural details identical with the typical form.

## 23. *Platymeris flavipes* n. sp.

Supra nigra, subtus fusco-nigra, corio macula magna flava ad marginem apicalem notato, segmentis tribus primis connexivi supra et subtus fuscis, supra in medio plus minusve flavescentibus, tribus ultimis supra et subtus luride testaceis, ad apicem quarti et quinti plus minusve infuscatis; antennae fusco-testaceae, articulo primo (sterigmate basali excepto) fusco-nigro; rostrum fusco-ferrugineum; pedes ochreo-flavi, coxis et trochanteribus, basi femorum posticorum summoque apice femorum omnium fuscis. Caput cum rostro (articulo primo hujus densius) ferrugineo-pilosum, articulo primo antennarum apicem capitis haud superante, secundo pronoto paullo longiore. Pronotum paullo latius quam longius, parce breviuscule nigro-pilosum, lobo antico inermi et tuberculis destituto, sed sculpto, angulis apicalibus rotundatis, lobo postico antico fere sesqui longiore, dimidio postico disci, lateribus exceptis, in longitudinem rugoso, angulis lateralibus leviter prominulis, distincte angulatis sed in spinam non productis. Scutellum parce nigro-pilosum, apice in spinam breviusculam suberectam recurvum, spinis lateralibus brevissimis, tuber-

culiformibus. Elytra (♀) basin segmenti genitalis dorsalis attingentia, glabra. Connexivum supra et subtus punctis sparsis piligeris praeditum; venter magna parte remotissime subtiliter punctulatus, subglaber, segmentis tribus ultimis, medio excepto, punctis densioribus piligeris instructis, medio segmenti primi secundique et parte media postica segmenti sexti dense punctatis et pilosis, segmentis genitalibus feminae densissime pilosis, pilositate ubique brevi, fusco-ferruginea. Pedes pluriseriatim breviter fusco-setulosi, pilis paucis longis in tibiis posticis intermixtis; fossa spongiosa tibiaram anteriorum plus quam tertiam earum partem occupans. Long. ♀ 31 mm. (Mus. Stockholm.)

Guaso Nyiro.

Allied to *P. rufipes* JEANN. (of which I have a specimen from the Gold Coast before me), from which it is at once distinguished by smaller size, much shorter first antennal joint, non-tuberculate fore lobe of pronotum, unarmed pronotal lateral angles, much reduced lateral spines to scutellum, different colour of connexivum and legs, much shorter pilosity on pronotum, scutellum, abdominal margin and legs, and the thick puncturation and pilosity of the ventral base and apex.

24. *Acanthaspis Felixi* JEANN., Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1917, p. 52.

Meru.

The specimen is of the size indicated by JEANNEL. Of this species I have also seen several specimens from Nyasaland; these are all of smaller size.

On *A. Felixi* and two allied species JEANNEL founded the subgenus *Leptacanthaspis*, which differs from most species of *Acanthaspis* s. str. by the narrow oblong body, the somewhat longer head, the less developed and less protuberant eyes (which cannot, however, be called «très petits»), and the short basal joint of the hind tarsi, which is only half the length of the second joint. To these characters, given by JEANNEL, can be added that the four anterior femora beneath are densely but very minutely and more or less distinctly denticulated or serrulated or at least finely granulated, and that the venter of the male is roof-shaped and carinated in the middle from its base to the apex of the fifth segment. JEANNEL says that it also differs by having the

first antennal joint »très long», but it is not longer than in many other species of *Acanthaspis*. I am not sure that *Leptacanthaspis* can be maintained in the end as a distinct subgenus, as some species in one or the other of its characters will probably prove to form transitions to it, but provisionally it may be regarded as a tolerably well defined section of the genus. The species described by me in 1893 from Angola under the name *Varus sculpticollis* is not a *Varus*, but an *Acanthaspis* of the subgenus *Leptacanthaspis*. The short preliminary diagnose of the type of the latter, *A. orientalis* JEANN., agrees with *A. sculpticollis* BERGR.

25. *Acanthaspis obscura* STÅL.

Njoro and Guaso Nyiro.

26. *Varus flavoannulatus* STÅL.

Njoro and Guaso Nyiro.

Fam. **Anthocoridae.**

27. *Triphleps Jeanneli* POPP. (ined.).

A mutilated specimen apparently belonging to this species which will be described in POPPIUS' report on the *Anthocoridae* collected in East Africa by ALLUAUD and JEANNEL.

Fam. **Miridae.**

[**Macednus** nov. gen.

Corpus elongatum, supra subtiliter rugulosum vel alutaceum, in capite et pronoto breviter suberecte puberulum, in scutello et corio longius adpresse pilosum. Caput nutans, ante oculos oblique deorsum modice productum, ab antico visum fere aequè latum ac longum, a latere visum altitudine basali longius, vertice postice crassiuscule marginato, inter oculos in longitudinem impresso, fronte utrinque lineolis parallelis oblique transversis leviter impressis instructa, clypeo a fronte impressione distincta discreto, a latere viso modice prominente, nonnihil retrorsum vergente, angulo faciali subrecto, oculis altitudinem maximam capitis occupantibus, ab

apice pronoti paullulum distantibus, a latere visis oblongo-  
 obovatis, gula obliqua, a latere visa sigmoideo-curvata, linea  
 inter scrobes antennarum ficta infra medium oculorum et mox  
 supra basin clypei jacente, articulo primo antennarum diametro  
 maximo capitis paullo longiore, lineari, rostro basin ventris  
 aliquantum superante, articulo primo medium prosterni attingente,  
 modice crasso, ceteris articulis gradatim gracilioribus,  
 secundo primo aequae longo, tertio secundo paullo brevior, quarto  
 tertio longiore. Pronotum fortiter declive, transversum, parum  
 convexum, lateribus immarginatis, rectis, margine basali ante  
 scutellum subrecto, ante basin corii leviter obliquato, collari articulo  
 primo antennarum aequae lato, callis rotundatis, antice cohaerentibus,  
 postice trientem apicalem pronoti paullum superantibus. Scutellum  
 capite paullo latius, parum convexum, parte basali detecta brevi,  
 margine basali carinato-elevato. Elytra perlonga, cuneo toto et  
 membrana fere tota ultra apicem abdominis extensis, venis corii et  
 clavi distinctis sed exilibus, commissura clavi scutello aequae longa,  
 cuneo parum declivi, fere duplo longiore quam latiore, incisura basali  
 parva, cellula interiore membranae ultra apicem cunei non producta,  
 angulo apicali anguste rotundato, cellula exteriori quam interiore  
 plus dimidio brevior, anguste triangulari. Orificia distincta. Coxae  
 anticae medium mesosterni paullum superantes.

Agreeing with *Creontiades* DIST. in several characters, but at once distinguished by the margined vertex, etc.

### 28. *Macednus longipennis* n. sp.

Albo-testaceus, capite et collari callisque pronoti fulvo-testaceis,  
 sutura inter loras et juga, maculis duabus minutis subconfluentibus  
 basalibus clypei maculaque minuta basali capitis utrinque pone  
 oculum sanguineis, fascia basali pronoti, clavo vittaque lata obliqua  
 corii a medio ad angulum apicalem interiorem extensa fuscis,  
 membrana leviter umbrata, iridescente, venis sanguineo-tinctis,  
 tergo abdominis apicem versus sanguineo, pilositate scutelli et  
 corii pallida; articulus primus antennarum, rostrum coxaeque  
 pallide testacea (ceterae partes antennarum pedumque desunt).  
 Caput ( $\delta$ ) pronoto circiter dimidio angustius, vertice oculo uno  
 tertia parte angustiore. Pronotum et scutellum transversim subtiliter  
 rugulosa, illud praeterea obsolete punctulatum. Elytra capite

et pronoto conjunctis plus quam quadruplo longiora, corio et clavo alutaceo-rugulosis. Long. ♂ 4 mm., incl. elytr. 6,5 mm. (Mus. Stockholm.)

Meru.

29. *Lygus vittatus* REUT., Öfv. Finsk. Vet. Soc. Förh. XLV, 6, p. 8 (1903).

Guaso Nyiro.

The specimen from the above locality has a ventral sub-lateral series of small sanguineous spots, one in each segment, and a similar spot on each side of the female vagina.

This easily recognizable species was previously known only from French Somaliland.

#### Fam. Veliadae.

30. *Tenagovelia Sjoestedti* KIRK., Sjöstedts Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped. II, 12, p. 22 (1908).



Forma macroptera: Pronotum et mesonotum in scutum commune modice convexum coalita, hoc pone humeros in processum lateribus depressum apice sat anguste rotundatum retrorsum productum, hoc processu parti antehumerali scuti subaeque longo. Elytra (fig. 1) completa, apicem abdominis attingentia, praeter limbum interiorem prope apicem venula transversa divisum cellulis quinque (2, 2, 1) instructa, fusco-nigra, lineolis quinque albis (una in quaque cellula) signata.

A single specimen taken by Herr LINDBLOM.

KIRKALDY knew only the apterous form of

Fig. 1. *Tenagovelia Sjoestedti*. this genus and species. According to his description the second and third antennal joints are of

equal length, but in the above described specimen the second joint is distinctly longer than the third. The genus is easily recognizable by the slender, strongly prominent antenniferous tubercles (termed »antennal tubercles» by KIRKALDY).

## Homoptera.

## Fam. Fulgoridae.

## Subfam. Dictyophorinae.

31. *Dictyophora astigmatica* n. sp.

Supra fulva, subtus pallide testacea, fronte, clypeo vittisque duabus propleurarum aurantiacis, carinis capitis et thoracis albidis, elytris et alis vitreis, venis dilute flavidis, stigmatibus illorum decolore seu deficiente, pedibus dilute testaceis, sulcis pedum anteriorum et summo apice spinarum tibiarum posticarum fusco-nigris. Caput in processum conicum oculo subbreuiorem lateribus levissime rotundatum leviter sursum directum productum, hoc processu e latere viso supra levissime convexo, subtus subrecto vel levissime concavo, vertice pronoto medio triplo longiore, carina media percurrente, fronte quinque-carinata, a clypeo ad apicem oculorum levissime angustata, deinde fortius subrotundato-angustata, parte hac superiore parte apicali verticis paullo latiore, a supero visa ultra latera hujus anguste distinguenda, carinis lateralibus frontis in parte superiore sursum leviter deviantibus et cum carinis lateralibus verticis paullo ante hujus apicem junctis, carinis sublateralibus ceteris exilioribus clypeum versus abbreviatis, in apice processus apicalis capitis cum carina media frontis junctis, clypeo trientem frontis longitudine aequante, rostro apicem coxarum posticarum paullum superante. Pronotum disco tricarinatum, utrinque ad carinam mediam foveola praeditum, carinis exterioribus antrorsum arcuato-convergentibus et apici carinae mediae junctis, carinis duabus marginum lateralium parallelis. Propleurae carina percurrente subrecta instructae. Mesonotum carinis tribus rectis praeditum, exterioribus retrorsum levissime divergentibus. Tegmina apicem versus parum dilatata, parte plus quam tertia apicali venulis transversis incondite subtriseriatis instructa, cellulis apicalibus plurimis vel saltem nonnullis quam cellulis anteapicalibus longioribus, furca prima venae radialis quam furca prima venae mediae a cellula basali minus (raro subaeque) distante, stigmatibus plerumque bicellulato, raro obsolete tricel-

lulato, venis clavi ad medium ejus conjunctis. Tibiae posticae spinis 3—5 armatae, spinula prima ad basin valde appropinquata. Long. ♂ 6 mm., cum tegm. 8 mm., exp. tegm. 13,8 mm. (Mus. Stockholm.)

Mas: gonapophysis tergalis utrinque lobato-deflexa, lobis apice latiuscule rotundatis, inermibus, stylis duobus, altero supra alterum posito, inter lobos brevissime prominulis; penis gracilis, piceus; gonapophyses ventrales dilute testaceae, paullo ante medium in latere exteriori dente fusco armatae, apice foliaceo-compressae et hami instar sursum aduncae, summo acumine hami fusco.

Njoro.

One of the smallest hitherto known species of the genus and well distinguished from all other African species both by structural and colour-characters. I have seen only male specimens of it.

### 32. *Dictyophora devincta* n. sp.

Fulva, carinis capitis et pronoti albidis, elytris et alis vitreis, venis dilute flavidis, apicem illorum versus fuscis, stigmatate plus minusve sed semper distincte infuscato, pedibus fulvis, anteriorum tibiis apice et tarsis apiceque spinarum tibiatarum posticarum infuscatis. Caput ceteroquin ut in *D. astigmatica* constructum, sed processu apicali magis recurvo, a latere viso supra leviter concavo, subtus paullo convexo et cum fronte tota curvaturam continuam formante, vertice pronoto medio minus quam triplo longiore, carina media verticis antice valde abbreviata, lineam inter angulos anticos oculorum fictam haud attingente, fronte a clypeo ad apicem oculorum magis angustata, carinis sublateralibus hujus clypeum attingentibus atque hoc trientem frontis longitudine superante, utrinque striolis nonnullis impressis oblique transversis praedito. Pronotum disco tricarinarum, utrinque ad carinam mediam foveola praeditum, carinis exterioribus antrorsum convergentibus, sed etiam apice a carina media distantibus, carinis duabus marginum lateralium antice fortiter appropinquatis, retrorsum divergentibus, carina infera exiliore. Propleurae carina percurrente leviter incurva instructae. Mesonotum carinis tribus rectis subparallellis praeditum. Tegmina apicem versus parum dilatata, parte plus quam tertia apicali venulis transversis subincondite triseriatis instructa, cellulis apica-



libus quam anteapicalibus multo brevioribus, furca prima venae radialis quam furca prima venae mediae e cellula basali magis distante, stigmatate tricellulato, venis clavi ad medium ejus conjunctis. Tibiae posticae ut apud *D. astigmaticam* armatae. Long. ♂♀ 5,5 mm., cum tegm. 7,8 mm., exp. tegm. 14,8 mm. (Mus. Stockholm.)

Mas: gonapophysis tergalis utrinque anguste lobato-deflexa, lobis in dentem acutum incurvum fuscum desinentibus, stylo unico inter lobos dentato-prominente; penis robustus, latiusculus, testaceus, basi et apice piceus; gonapophyses ventrales in latere exteriori carina perobtusata et paullo ante medium hujus dente fusco instructae, parte apicali ut in *D. astigmatica* constructa, sed majore et latiore dimidioque postico fuliginosa.

Guaso Nyiro.

This species is nearly allied to the preceding one and gives at first sight the impression of being a variety of it, but on closer inspection it proves to be quite distinct in the structure of the head, the keels of the prothorax, the venation of the tegmina, the coloured stigma, the lack of black stripes to the legs, and the structure of the genitalia. The male tergal gonapophysis is quite different in shape, but the ventral gonapophyses have in both species the shape of a crochet-hook, being, however, in *D. devincta* larger and broader and broadly fuliginous at apex. The genital segments of both sexes afford very good specific characters in the *Dictyophorinae*, as in most other *Fulgoridae*, and if we have to deal with closely related forms, we cannot arrive at a final decision as to the specific distinction of a form without an examination of the genitalia. The disregard of the genital characters is a much-felt deficiency in MELICHAR'S monographs. MATSUMURA is almost the only author that has paid some attention to the sexual characters of the *Dictyophorinae*, but his descriptions of the genital segments are not very clear. Both the dorsal and the ventral gonapophyses are movable, and if in a dried male specimen the ventral ones be contiguous to each other and the dorsal one withal bent down over their ends, it is no use trying to describe the genitals, as neither the penis nor the characteristic apices of the gonapophyses are freely visible. In such cases the whole propygium must be made pliant by moisture, after which the tergal gonapophysis is lifted up and the ventral ones spread out. In the females the genitals

are always visible outright without further manipulations, but they are often in the *Fulgoridae* rather complicated and difficult to describe without figures.

In his monograph of the *Dictyophorinae* MELICHAR has generically separated *Nersia* STÅL from *Dictyophora* GERM. on account of the keeled elytral tegulæ, but this slight character is scarcely of specific and certainly not of generic importance. STÅL was in my opinion quite right in uniting them. On the other hand I agree with HORVÁTH and HAUPT in regarding *Chanithus* KOL. as generically distinct from *Dictyophora*.

Subfam. Cixiinae.

**Paranigrus** nov. gen.

Caput ante oculos leviter productum, apice e latere visum subsemicirculariter rotundatum, vertice et fronte continu-

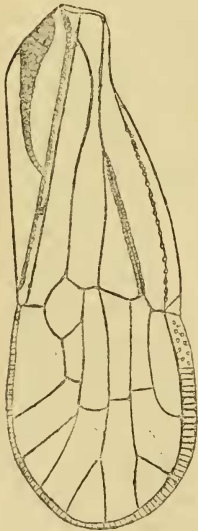


Fig. 2. *Paranigrus*  
*Muiri*.

atim tricarinatis, carina media nonnihil ante basin clypei abrupta, carinis laterilibus per clypeum etiam medio carinatum continue pergentibus, ad suturam clypeo-frontalem non interruptis, vertice paullulo longiore quam latiore, basi obtusanguliter sinuato, ad basin areolis duabus (una utrinque mox intra oculum) transversis triangularibus carinulato-limitatis medio impressis apicem introrsum vergentibus et carina brevi transversa inter se junctis instructo, antice cum fronte rotundato-confluente, hac evidenter longiore quam latiore, clypeum versus leviter dilatata, clypeo paullulo latiore quam longiore, dimidium frontis longitudine vix aequante, basi leviter rotundato, a fronte impressione profunda discreto, oculis subtus truncatis, ocello tertio mox supra suturam clypeo-frontalem posito, minuto sed distincto,

antennis marginem externum oculorum levissime superantibus, articulo primo brevissimo, secundo subovali, apice subtruncato, arista apicali brevi, rostro basin ventris fere attingente, articulo ultimo elongato, quam penultimo vix bre-

viore. Pronotum capite duabus trientibus latius, medio carinatum et ibidem quam lateribus brevius, margine apicali obtuse angulato, basali rectangulariter sinuato. Mesonotum paullo latius quam longius, tricarinatum, carinis lateralibus leviter incurvatis. Tegmina (fig. 2) parte circiter dimidia apicem abdominis superantia, apicem rotundatum versus nonnihil dilatata, paullo post medium marginis costalis stigmate triangulari subcalloso instructa, circum partem apicalem a stigmate usque ad apicem clavi limbo transversim corrugato prope stigma subbiseriatim minute granulato praedita, cellula basali nulla, cellulis apicalibus septem alternatim sessilibus et petiolatis, cellulis anteapicalibus sex, petiolo cellulae apicalis sexti brevissimo, vix ullo, cellula anteapicali quinta venula obliqua divisa, vena subcostali in stigma desinente, serie granulorum minorum instructa, vena radiali usque ad viciniam stigmatis forti, carinato-elevata, inter basin venae et basin cellulae anteapicalis secundae utrinque minute granulata, cum stigmate vena transversa subcostali conjuncta, vena media e radiali fere exadversus medium clavi exeunte, venis duabus clavi prope medium hujus unitis, vena exteriori (anali), ipsa basi incurva excepta, cum parte apicali communi recta, suturae clavi appropinquata, extus minute granulata, vena interiori (axillari) introrsum curvata, ab apice basin versus sensim fortiter dilatata, tota dense tuberculata. Abdomen pectore multo brevius. Tibiae posticae (denticulis apicalibus exceptis) inermes.

Allied to the Austro-papuan genus *Phaconeura* KIRK., from which it differs in the following characters: the base of the vertex is angularly sinuate (not broadly truncate in the middle as in *Phaconeura*), the carinate lateral margins of the head are not interrupted at the clypeo-frontal suture, the inferior margin of the eyes is truncate (deeply sinuate in *Phaconeura*), the pronotum is unicarinate (tricarinate in *Phaconeura*) and its apical margin is angular in the middle (truncate in *Phaconeura*), the two claval veins are united near the middle of the clavus (not near its apex), the anal vein is straight, fine and placed very near the suture (in *Phaconeura* curved, dilated, tuberculata and removed from the suture), and the axillar vein is strongly dilated toward the base and tuberculata (in *Phaconeura* fine and simple); the venation of the corium is also a little different. Mr MUIR of Honolulu has obligingly

sent me a cotype of the Australian *Phaconeura Froggatti* KIRK. for comparison. Among the African forms the new genus should be placed near *Anigrus* STÅL, from which it is readily separated by the medially carinate head and the somewhat different tegminal venation.<sup>1</sup> STÅL's description of the head of *Anigrus* is seemingly very different from that of *Paranigrus* also in other respects, but this is due to the fact that STÅL regarded the vertex as consisting solely of the two small triangular basal areas and the short carina uniting them, the remainder of the upper part of the head being regarded by him as belonging to the front. In my description I have designated as vertex all that part of the head between and before the eyes which is visible from above.

### 33. *Paranigrus Muiri* n. sp.

Fuscus, capite et pectore dilute testaceis, impressione areolarum basaliū verticis et maculis paucis pectoris fuscis, carinis pronoti et mesonoti, extimis marginibus horū et tegularum, venis et granulis tegminum margineque apicali segmentorum ventralium albidis, striolis paucis obliquis lateralibus clypei dilute fuscis, apice abdominis subtus fulvescente, pedibus dilute flavo-testaceis, denticulis apicalibus tibiarum posticarum et summo apice articulorum primi secundique tarsorum posticorum fuscis, articulo tertio tarsorum omnium pallide fuscescente. Carinae laterales verticis et frontis intus punctis transversis concoloribus uniseriatis praeditae. Mesonotum capite et pronoto unitis fere duplo longius. Long. ♂ 3,5 mm., cum tegm. 6,3 mm., exp. tegm. 13 mm. (Mus. Stockholm.)

Njoro.

The small but complicated genital segments do not allow of exact description or figuring.

Named after Mr FRED. MUIR, who in a series of excellent papers has published important contributions towards our knowledge of the *Fulgoridae*.

N. B. — KIRKALDY has also (Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 1908, p. 13) given a short description of a Ceylonese species of genus *Phaconeura* under the name *Ph. Fletcheri*, stating that it differs from the Australian type »by the claval veins being

<sup>1</sup> Excellent illustrations of *Anigrus fuscovenosus* JAC. are published in Voeltzkow's *Reise in Ost-Afrika*, Vol. III, pl. 32.

united about the middle of the clavus instead of near the apex; also it is not the exterior, but the interior vein of the clavus which is granulate, and that much more widely», thus in all these points agreeing with *Paranigrus*. From DISTANT's figures of *Phaconeura Fletcheri* (Rhynch. Brit. Ind. VI, p. 72) it is clear that this species belongs to *Paranigrus*. It differs from the African species by considerably smaller size, much shorter mesonotum (compared with the combined length of the head and pronotum), much less evenly infuscated tegmina, and (if the figure is correct) by having the perpendicular diameter of the eye longer than the horizontal and the inferior margin of the eye more rounded than truncate.

KIRKALDY referred *Phaconeura* and *Sura* KIRK.<sup>1</sup> to the *Derbinae* and placed them near *Nisia* MEL. and *Kermesia* MEL., two genera which were described as *Derbinae* but which MELICHAR and MATSUMURA later transferred to the *Achilinae*. They were placed in the *Derbinae* also by DISTANT and SCHUMACHER. All these authors have overlooked that the above four genera have three ocelli, as correctly pointed out by MUIR, and belong to the *Cixiinae*, being allied to *Anigrus* STÅL. *Nisia atrovenosa* LETH., the type of the genus, was described as a *Meenoplus* by LETHIERRY and in founding his genus *Nisia* MELICHAR did not state by what characters it differs from *Meenoplus* FIEB. As MUIR (Ent. Bull. Hawaii. Exp. Stat. 12, p. 81) says that he is unable to separate *Nisia* from *Meenoplus*, LETHIERRY was after all right in placing his species where he did, and *Nisia* is to be cited as a synonym of *Meenoplus*. According to MUIR also the African genus *Inxwala* DIST., placed by DISTANT in the *Derbinae*, has a median ocellus and belongs to the *Cixiinae*. I have not seen the description of *Inxwala* and do not know if it be distinct from *Anigrus*, but as DISTANT did not place *Phaconeura Fletcheri* in *Inxwala*, I suppose the latter genus can not be the same as *Paranigrus*.

P. S. — Since this paper was sent to the press I have through the obligingness of Dr G. MARSHALL received a complete account of the genus *Inxwala* DIST. with figures. From these it is clear that my above described genus *Paranigrus* is still more allied to the African genus *Inxwala* than to *Phaconeura*.

<sup>1</sup> The tegmen figured by KIRKALDY (Leaf-Hoppers, Suppl., p. 166, fig. 3) as being that of the Derbine genus *Phaciocephalus* KIRK. is according to MUIR the tegmen of *Sura*.

*Inxwala* differs, however, from *Paranigrus* in the following points: the head is much shorter in proportion to the breadth; the lower margin of the eyes is sinuated; the front is somewhat differently shaped and the clypeus is narrower; the antennal arista is much longer; the mesonotum has only one keel, the position of the other two being indicated by whitish stripes; in the tegmina no other veins than the inner claval (axillar) vein are granulated, and the fifth anteapical cell is much shorter so that the fourth and sixth anteapical cells are in contact with each other beyond the apex of the fifth. I think, therefore, that *Paranigrus* should be separated from *Inxwala*, although it is possible that intermediate forms might be found in the future.

Subfam. Ricaniinae.

*Syndetica* nov. gen.

Caput pronoto latius, oculis latera hujus fere omnino amplectentibus, tegulas tegminum subattingentibus, vertice modice declivi, longitudine sua laterali plus quam triplo latiore, medio quam lateribus brevior, marginibus omnibus et medio carinato, margine apicali levissime subangulato-rotundato, margine basali late arcuato-sinuato, fronte sat fortiter reclinata, e latere visa cum vertice angulum subrectum formante, paullo latiore quam longiore, lateribus per spatium sat longum parallela, basin versus leviter, clypeum versus sat fortiter angustata, carinis tribus subpercurrentibus sed humillimis et sat obsoletis instructa, carinis lateralibus aequaliter curvatis, clypeo fronte dimidio brevior, subaeque longo ac lato, medio et lateribus carinato, rostro coxas medias paullum superante. Pronotum medio capite vix duplo longius et ibidem carinatum, margine apicali late rotundato, margine basali angulato-sinuato. Mesonotum pronoto quadruplo longius, tricarinatum, carina media tenuissima, carinis lateralibus magis elevatis, bifurcis, ramo earum interiore apicem carinae mediae attingente. Tegmina (fig. 3) circiter dimidio angustiora quam longiora, apicem versus haud dilatata, margine apicali aequaliter rotundato, membrana costae apicem versus sensim dilatata, a basi ultra medium quam area costali angustior, quadrante apicali quam hac area latior, area costali

e medio ad apicem angustata, per totam longitudinem venis transversis instructa, his in dimidio basali areae abbreviatis. solum partem externam areae occupantibus, in dimidio apicali areae completis sed irregularibus, vena subradiali sat longe a basi venae radialis exeunte, post medium tegminis in reticulum anteapicale transeunte, areis omnibus tegminum, cubitali excepta, venulis transversis praeditis, his in parte subapicali exteriore magis numerosis, linea transversa subapicali multi-flexuosula, cellulis apicalibus subalternatim petiolatis et sessilibus, cellulis subapicalibus quam apicalibus sessilibus brevioribus, venis duabus clavi in medio conjunctis, area ejus exteriore venis transversis compluribus instructa. Tibiae posticae spinis duabus armatae.

This genus is allied to *Osaka* DIST.,<sup>1</sup> but differs from it by shorter clypeus, much longer mesonotum, different shape of the costal membrane and costal area,<sup>2</sup> the presence of transverse veins in the costal area, the more numerous and more irregularly placed transverse veins of most of the other areas, the absence of the transverse vein in the cubital area, the much shorter subapical tegminal cells, and the different claval

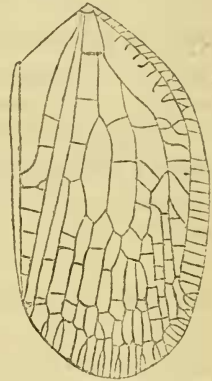


Fig. 3. *Syndetica interserta*.

venation. DISTANT does not mention whether the lateral keels of the mesonotum in *Osaka* are simple or forked, nor is this character clear from his figure. The genera *Osaka* and *Syndetica* are by their transverse front combined with laterally keeled clypeus exactly intermediate between MELICHAR's divisions *Ricaniaria* and *Bladinaria* (*Nogodinaria*). If these divisions be maintained as distinct from one another the *Bladinaria* can be characterized *only* by having a laterally carinate clypeus, and the genera *Salona* STÅL and *Semestra* JAC. must be transferred to the *Ricaniaria*. *Se-*

<sup>1</sup> SCHMIDT has united *Osaka relata* DIST. with *O. hyalina* DIST., but as DISTANT states that the face in *relata* is «apically more oblique towards clypeus», these species cannot be united without an examination of the types.

<sup>2</sup> In his descriptions of *Ricaniinae* DISTANT correctly calls the outermost tegminal area costal membrane, but the costal area is wrongly termed by him «radial area»; this is very misleading, the radial area (MELICHAR's subcostal area) lying, of course, between the radial and subradial veins.

*mestra* should be referred to this division also on account of the broad front. If the width of the front is regarded as of more importance than the lateral carination of the clypeus, *Osaka* and *Syndetica* must be placed in the *Ricaniaria*.<sup>1</sup> Under these circumstances I think it more judicious not to separate the *Bladinaria* from the *Ricaniaria*.

#### 34. *Syndetica interserta* n. sp.

Supra picea, carinis verticis, pronoti mesonotique, macula parva rotundata intralaterali verticis, macula laterali pronoti, vittis duabus et apice mesonoti vittaue dorsali abdominis flavo-testaceis; subtus cum rostro et pedibus straminea, fascia angusta percurrente superiore frontis, serie macularum parvarum ad marginem exteriorem carinarum lateralium hujus, atomis paucis inter has carinas, maculis paucis minutis pectoris apiceque spinularum tibiarum posticarum piceis, lineis aliquot obliquis subimpressis clypei utrinque et striis duabus femorum anteriorum dilute fuscis, segmento genitali feminae medio infuscato; tegmina nitida, hyalina, maculis nonnullis parvis pallide fuscis prope marginem apicalem interiorem inspersa, venis testaceis, hic et illic piceo-tinctis, apicem versus omnino piceis, venula crassa cellulam basalem extus terminante saturate piceo-nigra, maculis tribus majusculis membranae costae albo-opalini, venulis transversis harum macularum dilutioribus. Carina lateralis clypei obtusiuscula. Long. ♀ 6 mm., incl. tegm. 8,5 mm., exp. tegm. 16,5 mm. (Mus. Stockholm.)

Some remarks concerning a few other *Ricaniinae* will not be out of place here. — In his monograph MELICHAR includes in the genus *Scolypopa* STÅL, in addition to the two typical Australian species, also three species from Madagascar, but only the two Australian species agree with the generic description as given by STÅL and MELICHAR himself. The three Madagascar species must be transferred to the genus *Privesa* STÅL where they rightly belong. — DISTANT has recently (Rhynch. Brit. Ind. VI, p. 115) identified *Detya fusconebulosa* DIST. with *Sassula sororcula* STÅL,<sup>2</sup> but he has been deceived

<sup>1</sup> In his generic description of *Ecphora* SIGN. (*»Ecphora»*) MELICHAR says: »Stirn fast dreimal so breit als lang» instead of fast dreimal so lang als breit.

<sup>2</sup> By a misprint in STÅL's paper this species was called »sorurcula», which DISTANT has further perverted into »sorucula».



by the superficial resemblance of these two generically distinct species. In *Sassula* STÅL only three veins are emitted from the basal cell and the radial vein is almost always forked, the subradial vein starting from the radial vein more or less far from its base. In *Detya* DIST. four veins are emitted from the basal cell, the radial and subradial veins start from the same point, and the radial vein is always simple, the venation thus being very similar to that of STÅL's genera *Miriza*, *Mindura*, and *Nogodina*. To *Detya* also belongs *Nogodina sublineata* WALK., MEL. I agree with JACOBI (D. ent. Z. 1915, p. 310) that *Nogodina* STÅL is restricted to the neotropical region and contains, as far as is hitherto known, only one species: *reticulata* FABR. — In his »Zikadenfauna Madagascars und der Comoren»<sup>1</sup> JACOBI enumerates the genus *Pochazioides*<sup>2</sup> among the genera endemic in Madagascar,<sup>3</sup> doubting its occurrence in East Africa, but as also SCHMIDT has described some East-african species of this genus, there is no reason to doubt that the habitat of *P. exilis* MEL. was correct. Both DISTANT's description and his figures show that the genus *Privesana* DIST. is a straight synonym of *Pochazioides* SIGN. DISTANT compares his genus solely with *Privesa*, and the only stated difference is exactly the one separating *Pochazioides* from *Privesa*. — The Eastafrican *Pochazioides conspersus* MEL. (Wien. ent. Zeit. 1905, p. 287) is said to have »Stirne länger als breit, ohne Kiele», the clypeus is »in der Mitte und an den Seiten gekielt», and the vertex is shaped much as in *Miriza* STÅL. This species has certainly nothing to do with *Pochazioides*, but belongs to the *Bladinaria* (if this division is maintained), apparently forming a new genus more related to *Bladina* STÅL

<sup>1</sup> VOELTZKOW's Reise in Ostafrika, Bd III, S. 517—552, Taf. 32, 33 (1917).

<sup>2</sup> This name is derived from *Pochazia* and can not be written »*Pochazioides*».

<sup>3</sup> In the same work JACOBI states that the Tettigometrine genus *Hilda* KIRK. and the Jassid genus *Parabolocratus* FIEB. are restricted to the Ethiopian and Lemurian regions, but as a matter of fact *Hilda* is distributed from Africa and Madagascar through Ceylon (*H. inusta* MEL.) and India (*H. bengalensis* DIST., *tenasserimensis* DIST., *malayensis* DIST.) to Java (*H. Jacobsoni* BIERM.) and the Philippine Islands (*H. breviceps* STÅL). In his list of the species of this genus BAKER (Philipp. Journ. Sc. 1915, p. 138) has omitted the Eastafrican *H. elegantula* GERST., Mitt. Mus. Hamb. 1892, p. 57, and *H. pulchra* CARL., Ann. Mus. Genova XXXV, 125 (1895). — As to *Parabolocratus*, this genus is well known also from the Nearctic, Palearctic and Indomalayan regions.

than to any other described genus. Pending a thorough examination of its characters, it may be shortly described thus:

*Colpocara* nov. gen. — Vertex antice arcuato-sinuatus, angulis apicalibus antrorsum prominentibus. Frons longior quam latior, carinis destituta. Clypeus longior quam latior, medio et lateribus carinatus. Pronotum medio carinatum, basi angulato-sinuatum. Mesonotum tricarinatum, carinis lateralibus antrorsum convergentibus. Tegmina oblonga, apice oblique rotundata, parte subbasali et subapicali aequae latis, membrana costae dense transversim venosa, e basi angusta apicem versus parum dilatata, area costali quam membrana costae duplo latiore. — Typus: *Pochazioides conspersus* MEL.

#### Fam. Cicadidae.

##### 35. *Platypleura brevis* WALK.

Njoro and Guaso Nyiro.

#### Fam. Jassidae.

##### 36. *Tettigoniella nigrinervis* STÅL.

##### 37. *Selenocephalus idiocerooides* n. sp.

Oblongus, a supero visus e medio retrorsum fortiter angustatus, dilute testaceus, vertice, pronoto mesonotoque fusco-conspersis, vertice praeterea maculis duabus basalibus parvis nigris et mesonoto prope angulos basales nota angulata fusca medioque maculis duabus juxtapositis transversis fuscis signatis, fronte lineis transversis pallide fuscis medio late interruptis notata, his lineis prope marginem apicalem capitis nigricantibus, jugis notulis fuscis praeditis, annulo basali articuli tertii antennarum nigro, tegminibus albido-subhyalinis, sed lineolis hieroglyphicis in medio densissimis adspersis, dimidio basali marginis costalis serie macularum parvarum nigricantium signato, limbo lato exteriori dimidii apicalis tegminum remotissime fusco-lineolato, sed lineolis ad venas duas transversas areae costalis in maculam congestis, venis tegminum tenellis piceis, multifariam minute testaceo-interruptis, ventre parce fusco-notulato, limbo apicali segmenti ultimi nigricante, segmento genitali feminae fusco, guttulis

pallidis notato; pedes dilute testacei, femoribus anticis fusco-variegatis, mediis nigris, guttulis albidis sparsis, posticis fusco-maculatis vel vittatis, spinulis tibiaram omnium e maculis parvis nigris exeuntibus, tibiis posticis in latere interiore vitta percurrente nigra apicem versus dilatata notatis, summo apice articularum tarsalium fuscescente. Caput antice aequaliter rotundatum, vertice quadruplo latiore quam longiore, medio atque ad oculos aequae longo, marginibus apicali latiuscule leviter reflexo et basali parallelis, diametro maximo oculi dimidia latitudine verticis brevior, spatio inter ocellos et oculos ocello ipso brevior, fronte paullo latiore quam longiore, ad basin foveato-impressa, margine exteriori jugorum supra medium rotundato-angulato. Pronotum capite paullulo angustius ac duplo et dimidio longius, limbo apicali excepto transversim impresso-striatum, margine basali late leviter sinuato. Mesonotum multo latius quam longius et pronoto distincte brevius. Segmentum ultimum ventrale feminae penultimo sesqui longius, postice truncatum, angulis apicalibus rotundatis; segmentum genitale feminae imprimis apicem versus setis recumbentibus pallidis parce vestitum. Long. ♀ 6,2 mm., incl. tegm. 7,5 mm. (Mus. Stockholm.)

Njoro.

Allied to *S. irroratus* MEL., but with considerably broader head and differently coloured costal border of the tegmina.

DISTANT (Rhynch. Brit. Ind. IV, p. 290) places the genus *Selenocephalus* GERM. in a division characterized by »vertex about half as long as breadth between eyes» and he seems to have placed species of this genus having a broader vertex in other genera, but I cannot follow him in this. The breadth of the vertex in this genus is very variable according to the species and if we accept his comprehension of the genus even the type of the genus (*S. griseus* FABR.) must be excluded from it.

#### **Allophleps nov. gen.**

Caput antice obtuse subangulato-rotundatum, margine apicali cum margine exteriori oculorum curvaturam continuam formante, vertice transverso, utrinque impressione majuscula transversa instructo, medio quam lateribus paullulo longiore, ocellis mox intra oculos in margine apicali obtuso capitis

positis, parte faciei inter oculos et frontem sita perangusta, articulis duobus primis antennarum brevibus, subaeque longis, tertio secundo longiore et angustiore, lineari, arista mediocri.

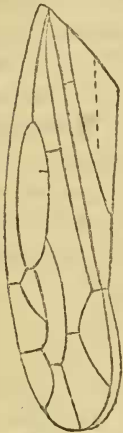


Fig. 4. *Allophleps inspersa*.

fronte longiore quam latiore, marginibus ejus lateralibus intra antennis leviter sinuatis, clypeo duplo longiore quam latiore, lateribus leviter sinuato, basi atque apice fere aequae lato, trientem frontis longitudine aequante, jugis extus rotundatis, infra oculos latitudini mediae frontis fere aequae latis, apicem clypei fere attingentibus et apicem lorarum perpauullulo superantibus, loris plus duplo longioribus quam latioribus, parte earum minus quam dimidia frontem tangente. Pronotum capiti aequae latum et hoc minus quam duplo longius, lateribus marginatum, basi ante mesonotum vix nisi latissime et obsolete sinuatum. Mesonotum pronoto distincte brevius, parte scutellari a mesonoto proprio sutura percurrente leviter curvata discreta. Tegmina (fig. 4) apicem abdominis superantia, inter apicem clavi

et apicem corii appendice angusta lineari instructa, cellulis apicalibus quattuor et subapicalibus tribus praedita, cellula subapicali media adjacentibus multo brevior, subtriangulari, area costali venis transversis duabus instructa, prima cellulam subapicalem secundam, secunda cellulam subapicalem tertiam cum margine costali conjungente, vena media cum parte principali venae cubitalis vena transversa unica conjuncta, vena anali clavi ante medium cum sutura vena transversa juncta, vena axillari obsoleta, apicem versus evanescente. Articulus primus tarsorum posticorum ceteris duobus aequis unitis longior.

This genus is to be placed near *Thamnotettix* ZETT. and *Paralimnus* MATS., from both of which it differs in the sculpture of the vertex and the venation of the tegmina. The second subapical cell is triangular and so short that the second transverse vein of the costal area is situated far beyond that cell, uniting the *third* subapical cell with the costal margin.

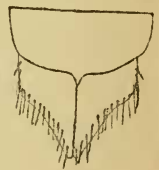


Fig. 5. *Allophleps inspersa*.

### 38. *Allophleps inspersa* n. sp.

Pallide flavo-testacea, fusco- vel castaneo-signata. Caput

maculis duabus transversim rectangularibus verticis (impressiones occupantibus), maculis quattuor ad marginem apicalem lineisque transversis medio late interruptis frontis castaneis notatum, vertice paullo plus quam duplo latiore quam longiore. Pronotum dense castaneo-conspersum, limbo apicali excepto transversim subtiliter impresso-striolatum. Mesonotum stramineum, vittis tribus (media angustiore) mesonoti proprii fuscis. Tegmina subhyalina, sat dense sed incondite castaneo-adspersa, macula majuscula ad apicem anteriorem fusca, maculis duabus oblongulis ad commissuram clavi albidis impictis, limbo costali etiam fere impicto, sed ad venam transversam costalem primam macula parva fusca notato. Alae hyalinae, venis piceis. Mesosternum, limbo laterali excepto, fuscum. Abdomen subtus medio basin versus infuscatum. Spinae tibiatarum posticarum e granulis nigris prodeantes; articuli tarsorum posticorum apice anguste fusci. Long. ♂ 5,3 mm., cum tegm. 6,5 mm. (Mus. Stockholm.)

Mas: segmentum ultimum ventrale penultimo distincte longius; segmentum genitale (fig. 5) ultimo ventrali brevius, margine apicali rotundato, medio acute angulato-prominulo; lobi genitales segmento genitali aequae longi, conjunctim subcordato-triangulares, paullo intra margines laterales crista setarum retroversarum pallidarum instructi.

Whether any of the African species referred by STÅL to *Thamnotettix* belong to *Allophleps* is impossible to know from the descriptions, as STÅL paid but little attention to the tegminal venation in the *Jassidae*. At all events *A. inspersa* can not be identical with any of STÅL's species.

*Allophleps* seems also to be allied to the Indian genus *Aliturus* DIST., but the juga are differently constructed; the tegminal venation is neither described nor does it appear from the figure. The name *Aliturus* being preoccupied (FAIRMAIRE, Coleoptera, 1902), I propose the name *Bothrognathus* for the jassid genus. An other similar but less allied genus is *Goniognathus* FIEB. (usually but incorrectly written »*Goniognathus*»). Also this name being preoccupied (AGASSIZ, Pisces), I substitute the name *Goniozygum* for it. The African jassid genus *Titia* STÅL (preoccupied by MEIGEN, Diptera, 1800) may be called *Titiella*.

39. *Balclutha lineata* MEL., Hom. Fauna Ceyl., p. 208 (1903).

Njoro.

This species, originally described from Ceylon, has already been recorded also from East Africa by MELICHAR.

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### Explanation of the figures.

- Fig. 1. *Tenagovelia Sjoestedti* KIRK.: tegmen.  
» 2. *Paranigrus Muiri* n. g. & sp.: tegmen.  
» 3. *Syndetica interserta* n. g. & sp.: tegmen.  
» 4. *Allophleps inspersa* n. g. & sp.: tegmen.  
» 5. » » » male genitalia.

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Tryckt den 2 mars 1920.